KANSAS AFFAIRS-CONTINUED.

We have demonstrated that in the appointment of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, and in instructing them in relation to the performance of their du ties, the President conformed to the principles asserted by the democratic party and avowed by him self. No appointments were ever more cordially concurred in by his political friends. Except with those ho desired to continue agitation, even his adversa ries conceded that they were wise and proper.

On arriving in Kansas, Secretary Stanton, as act ing governor, issued an address to the people of the Territory, in which he apprised them of the purposes of the government in relation to the formation and adoption of a constitution, preparatory to applying to Congress for admission into the Union as a Sta We extract the following from his address:

"The government especially recognises the territorial act which provides for assembling a convention with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union.
"I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all

"I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the convention itself will in some form provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institution, which has solong agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual bone fide residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and

and violence. If the constitution is thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay as ones of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn:

"I need scarcely say that the power of the territorial executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud and suppress violence, and to secure every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of his elective privilege. It will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the governor, or acting governor of the Territory, to carry out in good faith the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his inaugural address."

This address was extensively published in all

This address was extensively published in al parts of the country, and met with cordial approval, and with no dissent in any quarter except among those who clung to the Topeka abortion for the purpose of continued agitation. Mr. Stanton was highly complimented upon his manly and fair address in numerous quarters. Nota murmur of complaint was heard from a friend of the administration. All appeared to be, and doubtless were, satisfied with his

Soon after his appointment, in a speech at the Astor House, in New York, Gov. Walker is reported

"The 'people' of that Territory had a clear and unquestionable right to decide for themselves upon the adoption of a State constitution, and any attempt on the part of any convention, or any other body of men, however respectable and influential they might be, to impose part of any convention, or any other decay of men, nowever respectable and influential they might be, to impose
upon the Territory a constitution not sanctioned by the
popular vote, would be a usurpation and a wrong which
could not be tolerated for a moment. So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor Walker
said he was determined that "the people of Kansas should
have an opportunity for a full, free, and solemm expression of their will upon the adoption of any constitution have an opportunity for a full, nee, and some expired sion of their will upon the adoption of any constitution that might be framed, after a fuir and satisfactory cense of all the bone side inhabitants who might be in the Terr tory at the time. He considered this due to them, was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty."

This address was widely published and applauded by all who desired the restoration of peace and harmony in Kansas, and wished that Territory to be admitted a State. The principles avowed are those of the ...connati Convention, and the President's letter of acceptance and inaugural. They are in harmony with the instructions of the President, which actually imbody that part of the inaugural relating to this subject.

On arriving in Kansas Governor Walker issue an address to the people, from which we extract :

"I see in this act calling the convention no improper or unconstitutional restrictions upon the right of suffrage. I see in it no test-oath or other similar provisions objected to in relation to previous laws, but clearly repealed as reto in relation to previous laws, but clearly repeated as repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as regards the
election of delegates to this convention. It is said that a
fair and full vote will not be taken. Who can safely predict such a result? Nor is it just for a majority, as they
allege, to throw the power into the hands of a minority,
from a mere apprehension—I trust entirely unfounded—
that they will not be permitted to exercise the right of
suffrage. If, by fraud or violence, a majority should not suffrage. If, by fraud or violence, a majority should not be permitted to vote, there is a remedy. It is hoped, in the wisdom and justice of the convention itself, acting under the obligations of an eath, and a proper responsi-bility to the tribunal of public opinion. There is a rem-edy, also, if such facts can be demonstrated, in the refusal of Congress to admit a State into the Union under a con-stitution imposed by a minority upon a majority by fraud or violence. Indeed, I cannot doubt that the convention, having framed a State constitution, will subme it rs of Kar

tual bona fide resident settlers of Kamsas.

"With these views, well known to the President and cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular legislature of the the 30th of March last, sustain 'the regular legislature of the Territory' in 'assembling a convention to form a constitution,' and they express the opinion of the President that 'when such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'

'I repent, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the

submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

This not only conforms to the instructions of the President, but is "in harmony with the great principles of justice and free government, as well as with the practice and precedents, under similar circumstances, throughout the Union. It accords with the genius and spirit of our American institutions.

No one will deny that protection to the voter and delegate is a duty which the government is bound to extend to them. Is there a rational doubt in any mind that the constitution, when prepared, should be submitted to the bona fide resident settlers of Kansas? If there is, a candid consideration of the surrounding circumstances must entirely remove it. A portion of the people of Kansas have set up a spurions State government, and have refused to participate in the present proceedings to frame a constitution, mainly upon the alleged, but unfounded, ground that the registration of the voters would be fraudulent, and that they feared violence at the polls. The act calling the convention clearly afforded all a fair opportunity to vote. One object of submitting the constitution for approval or rejection was to afford those who had been misled and continued to adhere to the Topeka mockery another opportunity to act upon the question of the constitution under which they are expected to live. If they refuse a second opportunity to act upon and control it, if their numbers will permit, all pretence of political martyrdom and claims to sympathy must be barred. A wise, prudent, and just man, who is harassed by difficulties with a contentious and querulous neighbor, always so conducts himself as to satisfy all that he has done everything possible to avoid every pretence of complaint. He will not leave anything undone which will show himself entirely frank, fair, and just, and that his adversary is the reverse: So here. If the convention submits the con-

stitution to a vote of the bonn fide resident settlers, all pretext of complaint will be removed. But there is another and stronger reason for the submission. The delegates are mere agents for framing a written onstituting them the masters instead of the servants of their principals.

No prudent business man confers an irrevocable bound by a written instrument, prepared even by his trusted legal adviser, without reading and subsequent approval. The principal best knows what he wishes, and, when completed, he alone can tell whether his intentions have been fully complied with. Under the Kansas law, the delegates, as agents of the people, are simply clothed with power to prepare a draught of a constitution, but they are ot authorized to say that their principals shall be bound by what they do. The agent can exercise no personal views of his own, but is bound to conform o the wishes of his principal. No conscientious agent will hesitate or refuse, when he can do so, to submit his doings to his principal before attempting to bind him by his acts. Such an agent would naturally desire the previous approval of what he had done, if right; and if wrong, to allow the principal an opportunity of correction before becoming finally bound. If the pressure of circumstances has, in rare instances, occasioned a different precedent, it is cerain that none exist in Kansas which authorize, and much less demand, that such precedents be followed. The refusal by the convention to submit the result of their labors to the people might well raise a suspicion, if not a strong presumption, that they doubted whether they had so performed their duty as to meet the will of their constituents.

If they desire to be certain that their labors conform to the wishes of the people after they shall have ead the arguments for and against the parts and the aggregate of their work, and formed their opinions thereon, they will not fail to afford them the most ample opportunity to do so. During the last seventy ive years numerous State constitutions have been framed, and, with few exceptions, they have all been submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. Our national constitution, when framed, was, through the several States, submitted to the people. So obvious was the propriety of such submission in the present case, that the President instructed the territorial governor to protect the people when voting for or against its adoption. Under his instructions, both Secretary Stanton and Gov. Walker have pledged such protection; and until recently, and in a few quarters, no one has questioned the propriety of such submission, while its wisdom is too apparent to be doubted where the will of the people is the acknowledged source of all power.

"IT IS APPROVED BY THE COUNTRY."

The Indiana State Sentinel is of the opinion that the proposition to sub it to the vote of the people of Kansas the constitution about to be framed by the convention " is approved by the country." The Sentinel then adds:

"At the very outset of the discussion on this point we "At the very outset of the discussion on this point we declared that, were we in Congress and Kansas should ap-ply for admission with a constitution which had not been submitted to the people, we would vote against both it and the admission. We say so still. While we repudiate submitted to the people, we would vote against both it and the admission. We say so still. While we repudiate utterly the Topeka humbug, yet we insist that, under the legal organization, the people should have fair play. They shall have just such a constitution as a majority of them want, provided that that majority will take the trouble to say what they do want. If they insist on letting the election go by default, it shall go by default. The wheels of government shall not stop because a portion of the people, either through indolence or obstinacy, refuse to vote on the question of approval. Their silence will be taken for consent. Let them shape their course accordingly."

subject, the St. Louis Leader remarks:

"But the southern denunciators of the policy of the dministration seem to think that the constitution will The the solution think that the constitution will be voted upon by those who will have no right to vote. They should remember that the convention itself will fix the qualification of voters, and it is presumable that they will throw proper guards around the right of citizenship. The Union thinks that the qualifications required to make a voter under the constitution ought to entitle an inhabitation of the property man it—a very good rule, and one that has tant to vote upon it—a very good rule, and one that has been followed by many of the States in framing their con-

W. A. Fogg, of Eliot, Maine, an abolition editor, Illinois Central and the Texas Pacific railroad, now in who went to the South for his health, carrying all his process of construction. The Cairo and Fulton road is sectional ill-feeling, writes from Florida, giving such therefore, not only a project of great local importance, cheering evidence of improvement in mind and manners as to lead to the hope that he may return improved in health and his notions of duty as a citisen of this great republic : He says :

"Seven months ago, on a cold and stormy day, I left my home at the North, dear to me from every sacred as-sociation which clusters about the youth of happiness. I sociation which clusters about the youn of mappiness. was feeble, sick, and sad, going more than a thousand miles from any familiar face, and going among a people for whom I had confectived a dislike. Seven months have I been with them ere I have spoken of them, and my opinion is now founded. Since I came here I have conbeen with them ere I have spoken of them, and my opinion is now founded. Since I came here I have constantly been associated with them, and, from the first to the present time, I have met with nothing but kindnesses from their hands. These have been showered upon me from all sides. No southerner has ever attacked my section of the country, or ruffled the placid stream of love which connects my heart to the dear scenes of home. They have made my time pass as pleasantly as the hours of a sick visit can. For it all I can but render the just of a sick visit can. For it all I can but render the just tribute of my poor thanks, although it may only meet the eye of strangers, and know that they will forgive me for whatever may seem a breach of propriety in speaking of them when they know that I do it that those who are

THE CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed correspondent in Rockingham, North Carolina:

"in this congressional district—the third—Hon. Warren Winsdow has no opposition, so far, and is not likely
to have any. The district is largely administration in
feeling, and, therefore, hope of success for a know-nothing is not to be entertained. A goodly number of those
who voted for the opposition electoral ticket last fall,
having seen that the democratic party was the only one
which could directly lay claim to nationality, are disposed
to carry their opposition no farther."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

We copy the following from the Memphis Appeal of last Thursday's issue :

"We learn last night that General Reuben Davis, of Aberdeen, has been nominated for Congress in the second district over Judge Bennett, the former incum-

The Massachusetts legislature will assemble in extra session on Tuesday for the purpose of dividing the State into forty senatorial districts, and apportioning the number of representatives to each county for division into districts by local commissioners upon the basis of the late census of the legal voters.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—The Bedford County (Va.) Democrate publishes an account of sales of Mr. Cofer's crop of tobacco, amounting in the aggregate to over \$3,000. The farm on which the crop was raised was purchased by Mr. Cofer at \$2,000, thus paying for the land with this single crop, and leaving \$1,000 surplus.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The Kaw Indiana from Kannas. Interview Ine delegates are mere agents for framing a written dominissioner of Indian Affairs and with the President instrument. To make their act conclusive would be of the United States.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock, the delegation of Kaw Indians from Kansas, which recently arrived in this city, walked into the room of the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, and were eated to await the arrival of the Commissioner of Indian power of attorney where he retains an interest. In the business of life no intelligent man consents to be tirely in Indian fashion. Tight fitting leggings and next. -made moccasins adorned their legs and feet; a shirt and a blanket completing their dress. Green paint and red, in stripes and patches, ornamented their counte-nances, and struggled to obtain the ascendency. Feathers waved over the heads of some, while others contented themselves with enormous fur caps. Although in war-costume, but one tomahawk peeped from the blanket of a rather determined-looking warrior chief.

Precisely at half past ten o'clock the delegation we

ushered into the presence of the Commissioner, and in-troduced severally to him.

As each chief came up to where the Commissioner stood, he heartily ejaculated "how do," after which succeeded a vigorous shaking of hands. In answer to the in quiry of the Commissioner, "Who is your interpreter?"
Mr. Baptiste James, a half-breed, with an intelligent countenance, said that two of the party were interpreters, but he had been their chief interpreter. The Commis-sioner then signified that it was his desire that Mr. James should act on this occasion, adding that he was ready to hear what the delegation wished to communicate.

This being explained to the Indians, the following per

per was handed to the Commissioner :

KANSAS AGENCY, June 19, 1857. At a general council of the Kansas Indians, the follo At a general council of the Kansas Indians, the following chiefs—viz: 1. Ki-he-ga-wah-chuh-he, principal chief; 2. Peg-ga-hos-ha; 3. Ki-hi-ga-wah-di-ni-ga; 4. Al-li-ca-wah-ho; 5. Pi-hous-ki-tun-ga—were delegated to visit Washington city, and represent to the department the manner in which trespass is being committed upon this reserve by the whites; also, to claim their rights to the land designated as the half-breed Kaw land, lying on the north side of the Kansas river, ranging opposite, above, and below Lecompton; also, to present other claims in behalf of the nation, and, if necessary, to make a treaty.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Indian Agent. RAPTISTE JAMES, Interpreter.

In addition to the chiefs above-named, there were present at this interview Lewis Papan, Moses Belmont, and

Adel Belmont and child, half-breeds.

After the above paper was read by the Commissione Ki-he-ga-wah-chuh-he, principal chief, and quite an old man, delivered a short speech, in which he stated that he and performed this long journey for the purpose of seeing his "grandfather," (meaning the President.) He went to see him yesterday, but was told that he must come to the Indian Office first, and get the Commissioner to go with them. That was the reason why they were here now. It them. That was the reason why they were nere how. It was a long time since he had been here; he had never ty and goodness.

The best of sculpture on the interior of the circular transfer of the ci en his "grandfather;" he was getting very old; his head was getting white; and he wanted to see him before he died. He would talk with the Commissioner, and then talk with his "grandfather" and the Commisioner together.

In reply, the Commissioner told him that he would go with him to see his "grandfather" to-morrow, (to-day.) He would first inquire at what hour the President would see him, and would inform them at their boarding-house in time to, make what preparations they might wish to make for the visit.

These remarks elicited from the Indians the character istic ejaculation, "Hoa," "How," thus signifying that they comprehended what the interpreter had told them. The Commissioner. That is all, then, for to-day.

Before leaving, the old chief said, pointing to his com

panions and the papoose: These are some of my children ome along to see my "grandfather." We have now en here two days, and have not seen our "grandfather. have no money along, and want to know what you will

hink of it.

The Commissioner replied: I will send a clerk to your ourding house to arrange matters for you.

The Indians then shook hands with the Commissioner, attering a fervent "good-bye," and retired, seemingly

much pleased with their interview.

Subsequently, these Indians obtained an interviewith the President of the United States in the presence of his cabinet, After listening to their representations, the President referred them to the Commissioner of Indian Af-

fairs, who will adjust their business as soon as practica-

Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The adjustment of the grant of land made to the States of Arkansas and Missouri by the act of Congress approved February, 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river opposite Cairo, Illinois, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, has recently cen completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This road is three hu dred and one miles in length, running diagonally through the southeastern portion of Missouri and the entire State of Arkansas, forming a great connecting link between the

The amount of land already apportioned to the States under the grant is as follows: to Missouri fifty-six thou-sand acres, and to Arkansas one million sixty-nine thousand acres, making a total of one million one hundred

and twenty-five thousand acres.

The grant to aid in the construction of branches from Little Rock to Fort Smith, and from Hopefield, opposite Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, is now in precess of adjustment, and will ere long be also certified to the

Pension Bureau. - A bounty-land warrant for 160 acres was yesterday issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the Hon. Robert M. McLane, for his services in the Florida war. This is the fifth warrant issued to the members of Hon. Louis McLane's family-one to himself for ser vices in the war of 1812, one to each of his foursons for services in the Florida war or war with Mexico.

WAR DEPARTMENT General Orders, | Headquarters of the Army, No. 12. | New York, June 30, 1857.

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, issues the following orders:

Department, issues the following orders:

1. The 2d dragoons, 5th infantry, and 10th infantry, as they assemble at Fort Leavenworth, will, be prepared, with the battery of the 4th artillery now at that post, to march to, and establish a post at or near, the Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

Brevet Brigadier General Harney will command the whole force above described, continuing on duty according to his brevet rank—and, at the earliest practicable day, will put the troops in route—but will, until that time, retain his present command of the troops in Kansas.

2. On the 1st of January next after the Territory of Utah shall have been entered by the troops, it will constitute a new and separate military department, to be styled the department of Utah, and to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Harney, or the senior present, who will, from the time of leaving Fort Leavenworth, be the commander of a separate army in the field, within the sense of the 65th Article of War.

Special instructions for his guidance are addressed to that officer.

3. The 5th infantry, ordered temporarily to Jefferson

Special instructions for his guidance are addressed to that officer.

3. The 5th infantry, ordered temporarily to Jefferson barracks, will, as soon as practicable after its arrival there, be put in route by its commander, by water, or, in part, by milroad, for Fort Leavenworth.

Requisitions for the transportation and supplies required for the movement will be addressed by the commanding officer to the proper staff officers at St. Lonis.

4. The armament and equipment deemed most suitable for the service of the battery of artillery will be selected—and, if necessary, extended in guns and horses—by the commander of the expedition, consulting with Captain Phelps.

5. In addition to instructions already given, it is further directed that all requisitions which the commander of the expedition for Utah may, in his discretion, address to the departments of supply, be promptly complied with, without reference to higher authority.

6. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, the post at Salt Lake City, when established, and any other posts, not exceeding two in addition, that may be established in Utah, will be included among the "chaplain posts" and "double-mition posts" of the army.
By command of Brevet Lieutemant General Scorn.

LOCAL NEWS.

IRVIN McDOWELL

THE RAILBOAD EXCURSION. -- It is now ascertained positively that the excursionists from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chilleothe have decided to carry out their original ntention of visiting the eastern cities. The regular ex-cursion train will leave St. Louis to-day, Cincinnati tonorrow, and will arrive at Baltimore early Saturday morning. The excursionists, with the exception of the governors and some of the distinguished public men of the several States through which the great Central railway route passes, will be strictly confined to the municipal authorities of the three cities, the general officers and di-rectors of the Ohio and Mississippi, the Little Miami, the hio Central, and the Marietta railroads, and the representatives of the press from the cities named. Among hose who it is hoped will accept the invitations are the covernors of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland; Judge E. S. Bates, Senator Geyer, Hon. essrs. Kennett, Blair, and Howe, of Missouri : Messrs as, King, Taylor, Wade, and Wall, Capt. Pritchard Jos. E. Elder, L. E. Forsyth, and others, citizens of St. Louis. From Cincinnati, besides Mayor Thomas (who is also president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce) and the city and county authorities, Judge McLean, Professor Mitchell, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the celebrated manufacturer of native wines, Mr. Derby, the western publisher, and Mr. Wm. H. Cle-

Mr. Herby, the western publisher, and Mr. Wm. H. Cle-ment are expected to be of the party.

Every exertion is being made in Baltimore to receive their guests in a fitting manner. On Monday evening a banquet will be given to them at the Maryland Institute Hall, and several excursions in and about the city are planned for succeeding days. The party will reach this city about the middle of next week, but as yet nothing has been done for their reception. Surely our citizens will not be behindhand in welcoming their visitors from the "far West." If they would not, it is high time for them to bestir themselves. If they commence at once there is ample time to make every arrangement to greet their visitors in a hearty and appropriate manner.

More about the New Done. The entire height of the dome above the basement-floor of the Capitol will be about three hundred feet. The bronze statue of the Ge. mus of Liberty is one of Crawford's finest conceptions. The model is already executed, and is with the artist in Italy. A photograph of it is in the possession of Mr. U. Walter, the architect. The figure stands upright, is crowned with stars, holds a sheathed sword in her right hand, and a shield and wreath in her left, and looks down from her high position with an expression of divine beau

wall beneath the main colonnade of the dome, and to be viewed either from the floor of the rotundo or the colonnade of the dome, is to represent, as we have already said,

the history of America.

We quote from Captain Meigs's report : "The gradual progress of a continent from the depths of bar to the height of civilization; the rude and bar barous civilization of some of the ante-Columbian tribes; the contests of the Aztecs with their less civilized predecessors; their own conquest by the Spanish race; the wilder state of the hunter-tribes of our own regions; advancement of the white and retreat of the red races onr own revolutionary and other struggles, with the illus zation will afford a richness and variety of costume, character, and incident which may worthily employ our best sculptors in their execution, and which will form for future ages a monument of the present state of the arts

in this country."

Hall, and Frank Elliot, three of the participants in the riot on Maryland avenue on the 11th of June last, in which Joseph Gerhardt accidentally shot his bar-keeper, Henry Schoolte, were brought up for trial. The evidence was a repetition of that elicited on the trial of Gerhardt for the killing of Schoulte. They were found guilty, and sentenced each to three months' imprisonment n the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. In passing sentence upon them, the court reminded them that their misconduct had been the cause, indirectly, of an innocent man losing his life, and that they had narowly escaped with their own, and expressed the hope that if the sentence of the court should fail to reform them these awful memories would ever deter them from enter ing into the same course of life again.

REAL ESTATE SALE. - By Jas. C. McGuire yesterday afrnoon, part of Mr. Holmead's farm, known as the "old properties." for \$345 per acre, to Wm. Murphy.

PERSONAL. Judge Farnsworth, of Illinois, and General Rangel, of Mexico, are at Willard's.

Crry Irgas.-We understand that a semi-ar dend of 5 per cent. will be due and payable to the stockholders of the Washington Gas-light Company, to-day and after, at their office at 514 Eleventh street. It is said that the amount of gas consumed in the city during the year ending on the 30th of June last was 50,000,000 cubic feet-being about 137,000 feet per night; costing about \$480.

The Washington Art Association have now secured sub scriptions for over one-third of the funds necessary for the erection of their new hall on the avenue, near Thir toenth street

The English Lutheran Sabbath school of this city give a pic-nic excursion to-day to Arlington Springs. The Dunbarton M. E. Church choir of Georgetown give an excursion to Fort Washington and the White House Pa-We understand that an omnibus line is about to be

started on 7th street, between "the Park" and Centre Market.

OFFICIAL.

James Buckanan, President of the United States of America, to all velom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Joseph Fortunat Henrotin has been appeinted coural of Religion at Chicago, I do hereby recognice him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United

tos, in testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made pate In beatingary whereof, I have cancel these letters to be made patent, ad the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 11th day of -8.) July, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States

of America the eighty-second. JAMES BUCHANAN By the President -

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS; comprising an account of all the principal mineral springs of Virginia, with remarks on the nature and medical applicability of each. By John T. Moormun, M. D., with maps and plates. Price \$1.

Burke's New Work on the Mineral Springs of Virginia, accompanied by a map of routes and distances. Second edition, improved and engred. For sale at TAYLOR & MACHY'S July 11/44 [Int. 4/84ar] Bookstore, near 9th street.

DEACHER.-A graduate of a New England co

DASHIONABLE PARASOLS AT COST.-Danie Pierce, umbrella maker, No. 287 Fennsylvania avenue, betwee and 12th streets, wi-fing to sell his stock of parasols before it of expires, will sell them at cost. A general assortment of significant ambrellas at very reduced prices. Repairs promptl South-side Poun, avenue, between 12th and 13th streets.

THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK, or Encyclopcontaining eyersthing necessary for the reference of the pol-cuns and casesmen of the United States; edited by M. W. Clusker vol. 870. 83. FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Rists.

New York, July 14.—The city was quiet throughout the night. No person was killed. Six policemen and eight prisoners were wounded. Three regiments of sol-diers were under arms all night, and were dismissed this

At an inquest held into the death of Mover it was proved that he was a notorious burglar, known as Jack Spratt and was shot, not in the riot, but while in the act of com-mitting a burglary on Broadway.

(SECOND DESPATOR 1

New York, July 14 .- The rioters in the Seventeenth New York, July 14.—The rioters in the Seventeenth Ward are making extensive preparations for a renewal of the conflict to-night. An incendiary handbill is circulating, calling a mass meeting to put down the metropolitan police. A meeting was held at the German Theatre in Fourth street to make arrangements for the attack. It is reported that the rioters have provided a field-piece and plenty of muskets and ammunition. The police commissioners are preparing for them at all points. A force of nearly three hundred policemen are stationed in the ward, and three regiments of State troops are ordered to report themselves at the armories by live o'clock.

Seizure of Another Suspected Slave Naw York, July 14.—The barque W. G. Lewis was seized yesterday off Sandy Hook by the cutter Washing-ton as a suspected slaver.

Telegraphic Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A despatch has just been received here, via St. Johns, from Cyrus W. Field, esq., who went out in the Persia on Wednesday. The despatch was dated at sea, off Cape Race, on Saturday, and sent into St. Johns, Newfoundland, by a fisherman.

The Persia thus far had a fine run, and her officers confidently expected to yearly as Eriday. fidently expected to reach Liverpool as early as Friday

New York, July 14.—The steamship Arago arrived here last night, with European dates of the 1st July. Her news is anticipated. There were 200 passengers on beard, including Duncan McRae, our consult at Paris. The Arago left the frigate Susquehanna at anchor in the Cowes

The New York State Lunatic Anylum Partially Destroyed by

Urica, July 14.-The State Lunatic Asylum located here took fire this morning, and the main part of the building, including the dome and one of the wings, was entirely destroyed. The inmates were removed to a grove in the vicinity, where they were guarded by the military. No lives were lost, but Dr. L. F. Rose, a prominent citizen, is feared to be fatally injured. The loss is stated at \$200,000.

Illness of Orland Fremont. New York, July 14 .- Col. Fremont is now lying

Report Contradicted.

Sr. Louis, July 14.—Captain Wharton, from Fort Kearney, has arrived here, and reports that advices had been received at the fort to the effect that Col. Sumner's command was eighty miles from Fort Laramie, and all well. This puts to rest the report that a part of Col. Sumner's detachment had been cut off.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut INCORPORATED IN 1846. Carstal 42 454 000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cent.

Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,995 Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who is sured at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their policies renewed through

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PROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having returned to Washington with the intention to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the clerks and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct pronunctation and grammstigal instruction in the French, Spanish, and German languages. Wishing to be as reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during his five years etay in Washington, he will begin a summer course in either of these languages at moderate prices. Persons wishing to join these classes are requested to leave their names with Mr. D. S. Dyson, Pharmacentist, No. 288 Pennsylvania avenue.

requested to leave their names with Mr. D. S. Dyon,
No. 208 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colleges or other scholastic institutions who wish to secure in advance the services of an efficient teacher, one who comes back to Washington from Europe with the highest testimonials, will do well to address a line to Frof. Baniol E. Groux, post office Washington, D. C.
The subscriber would take great pleasure in instructing select grivate classes, formed in particular neighborhoods, by either halps or June 18—1m

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-glass house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depet and steamboat hading at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26.— WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

PROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Pha-bla and New York. 1 8.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New fork.
At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederk train. Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis altimore, Philadelphia, and New York. On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m. On Sunday at 4.15, a m., and 5.15, p. m.

June 13

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. It from 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 3,922 square feet, running back

a 36-feet alley—
Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to
KELLER & McKENNEY,
15th street, opposite Treasury Department

Pequot House, New London, Connecticut. OHIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is delightfully situated at the outh of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly furnished, and power thismes, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Boston by steam-boat or railroad, and has every facility for exercise and annuscement. The subscriber assures all those who may favor him with their patronage that every effort will be made to promote their pleasure and comfort.

June 30—d3w

Richard H. Henderson. WASHINGTON, D. C. Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VEGETABLE stands in the new Market-house auction.—On Saturday, the 18th instant, I shall sell, mencing at 12 o'clock, m., all the stands in the new Market-houthe city of Washington, erected south of the old Centre Market, Persons from the country and dealers in produce are respectful vited to the sale. Terms cash.

By order of the Mayor.

A. GREEN, As July 114—d

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C. F. P. CUMMIN,
Superintendent Smithsonian Gro Penn Mujual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Ospital \$700,000—Charter perpetual!

A LL the profits divided amongst the policy here or a very year. Bescriptive pamphiets, blank forms of a stone, and every information on the subject of mutual life insur-traished on application, without charge, personally or by mail.

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miss in the present store until the 6th of July after null the new store is completed) at "Counbs's Hall," early opposite our present location.

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Families, Manufacturers, and Others. THESE machines combine all the improvements that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the manimous approval and commendation that they have received, warrant the proprietors in warmly recommending them. The layer have been in one sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, and have

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May 26 -1y

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their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other
unds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

May 26—19.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York Trinity Building, 111 Broad HE assets of this company amount to nearly four miles or botlass, and are entirely each, of which three miles sie hundred thousand deliars are invested on bond and mortgage real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine miles.

entire profits, already amounting to one million six hundred d dollars, are the property of the policy holders.

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ioner for Maine, Now Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, cand, Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-consin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, &c.

Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtains. All kinds of law business successfully prosecut Special attention paid to Court of Claims busine May 29—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is ommissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commissioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thoroughly conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

(New York Daily News.

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June 13—3m*†

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Jan 29—dift

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